APPENDIX

Vol. 31, No. 30 July 28, 1972

ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE
Chicago, Ill., June 25-July 1, 1972

ACRL SUBJECT SPECIALIST SECTION
ART SUBSECTION

Architecture in Chicago was the subject of the meeting of the Art Subsection of the Association of College and Research Libraries Subject Specialists Section on Monday, June 26. The meeting consisted of a tour, luncheon, and program at Glessner House, the last surviving Chicago work of the architect, Henry Halson Richardson. The afternoon program, presided over by Mrs. Florence S. DaLuiso, State University of New York at Buffalo Library, featured an illustrated talk by Lloyd C. Engelbrecht on "The Bauhaus in Chicago." He outlined the history of the new architectural movement in Germany beginning in 1919 and the transfer of most of the leaders of the movement to Chicago and their work and influence there. [*Mrs. Arline Custer*]

RSD HISTORY SECTION

Members of the History Section of Reference Services Division, were greeted on Monday afternoon in the new wing of the Chicago Historical Society building by Clement M. Silvestre, Director of the Society, and his staff, and guided through the working and storage rooms of the extensive holdings of manuscripts, prints, and photographs. The rolling, compressing stacks, custom-made for manuscript boxes by a small Midwest firm, were efficient and good looking. There was no formal meeting, but Robert J. Adelsperger, Chairman of the History Section, Special Collections Librarian and Curator of Rare Books, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle Library, thanked the hosts for permitting members to roam behind the scenes, ask questions, and gain meaningful answers. [*Mrs. Arline Custer*]

AMERICAN LIBRARY HISTORY ROUND TABLE

The meeting of the American Library History Round Table on Monday afternoon, with N. Orwin Rush, Director of Libraries at Florida State University presiding, marked the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Round Table. The first speaker, Peggy A. Sullivan, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, chose as her topic "Carl Milam and the American Library Association." Since Miss Sullivan is writing her doctoral dissertation on Milam, she was in the most literal sense full of her subject, speaking in a delightfully enthusiastic and spontaneous manner.

Milam's career from his first ALA responsibility as an election teller at the 1908 Annual Conference to his position as Librarian of the United Nations was broadly sketched. Miss Sullivan pointed out that his experience with the ALA Library War Service during the First World War provided valuable background for his career as Executive Secretary of the ALA (1920-1949), partly because it brought him into contact with Frederick Keppel of the Carnegie Corp. of New York. She spoke of Milam's major interests and areas of influence in library education, adult education, development of large library units, particularly country units, and especially his great interest in international librarianship. Miss Sullivan emphasized Milam's strong leadership as Executive Secretary, the development of a strong headquarters staff, and his willingness to differ with the membership of the Association and even to take a stand contrary to the official position of the ALA Council as was the case in his support of Federal aid to libraries during the 1930's. In summary, Milam emerged as a dynamic figure, often ahead of the profession he served.

The other speaker was to have been Louis Shores, former Dean of the Library School, Florida State University, one of the founders of the American Library History Round Table. Unfortunately illness prevented Mr. Shores from being present and his paper, "The Library and Society," was read by Herbert Goldhor, Director of the Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois.

The paper was a testimonial to Mr. Shores' belief in the importance of the historical approach to library problems and to his belief that the historical approach throws light both on the library and society and thus provides essential background material for decision making. By way of illustrating his personal use of the historical approach, he cited his doctoral dissertation, *Origins of the American College Library, 1638-1800,* the methodology by which he identified the works he included in his *Basic Reference Books,* the development of his concept of the "library-college" and his theory of reference, and his historical study of encyclopedias out of which grew the design for *Colliers*

Encyclopedia of which he was first advisory editor and then editor-in-chief. It was a great pity that Mr. Shores was not present to lend his personality to the presentation of a very interesting paper.

One of the items of business of the Round Table concerned ALA archives. These, it appears, are in a precarious condition both with regard to their housing and physical condition and to their arrangement. The University of Illinois Library has offered to house and arrange the archives providing the American Library Association assumes a share of the cost. The Round Table voted to recommend acceptance of the offer from Illinois and to make a contribution to the cost. [*Paul W. Winkler*]

ROUND TABLE ON LIBRARY SERVICE TO THE BLIND

The Monday evening meeting, chaired by Alfred D. Hagle, Library of Congress, was devoted to a discussion of the proposed reorganization of the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries (AHIL) pending before the ALA Committee on Organization, and its effect upon the future of the Round Table on Library Service to the Blind.

Article VII of the bylaws of ALA limits the Round Table to library activities not preempted by a division, and library programs for the blind were included in the AHIL reorganization proposal. Discussions over the past year among the officers of the Round Table and AHIL and the members of the Committee on Organization had not resolved the issue of the future status of the Round Table, and no agreement could be reached concerning the possibility of the Round Table becoming a division section.

Finally, in a late Monday afternoon conference, the members of the Committee on Organization suggested a merger of these two ALA units, both participating equally in the formation of an altogether new division with a new statement of purpose, and reporting on progress by the time ALA convenes in Las Vegas in June 1973. Subsequently, the members of the Round Table voted authority to their officers to explore this new proposal. [*Alfred D. Hagle*]

THEATRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual summer meeting of the Theatre Library Association (TLA) was held on Tuesday afternoon, June 27, in the Morton Auditorium of the Art Institute of Chicago. Robert Henderson, Program Chairman and President-elect of the Association introduced John Reich, producing director of the Goodman Theatre. Dr. Reich traced the development of the Goodman Theatre, described his role in its growth into a professional theatre, and discussed the scope of its activities on the eve of his retirement. He then introduced a panel consisting of Bill Pullinsi, director of the Candlelight and Forum Theatres, George Keathley of the Ivanhoe Theatre, and Carl Stohn of the suburban Pheasant Run Theatre, who discussed their work, their stages, and their philosophy of professional theatre management. Yolanda Ryan, Roosevelt University, then discussed the work of the experimental, nonequity theatres of the area.

Following the panel discussion, Katharine Clugston, TLA representative on the USBE Corporation and a member of the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials, reported on the past year's activities of both organizations. Reports of TLA officers and the nominating committee were then approved, and announcements were made regarding the George Freedley award, meetings of the Association held during the past year, and plans for the new year, which include the sponsorship of a publication and the next annual meeting of TLA in Las Vegas. After dinner the members of the Association were invited to attend the performance of "The Boys from Syracuse" at the Goodman Theatre. [*Katharine Clugston*]

RTSD REPRODUCTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS SECTION

The Resources and Technical Services Division Reproduction of Library Materials Section Discussion Group met Wednesday morning, June 28, with Howard Cordell, Director of Libraries at Flordia International University (Miami) and RLMS Chairman, presiding. Since the group was only unofficially formed at the 1971 Dallas Conference, the first order of business was to elect a discussion group leader. Francis F. Spreitzer, Head of the Photoduplication Service at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, was selected chairman and led the 20 or so RLMS members present in discussions of the following topics: (1) publicity for future meetings to interest and involve a larger portion of the RLMS members to assist them with administrative decisions regarding photocopying and the microreproduction of library materials; (2) color microfilm permanence, practicality and cost; (3) life expectancy of service microforms and what micropublishers should promise in this regard; (4) problems in obtaining quality microreproductions of half-tones, illustrations, charts, and maps; (5) Microfilm vs. microfiche; (6) Vesicular, Diazo, and Itek "RS" microfilm stability; (7) microform inspection in libraries; (8) ARL's

proposal for a national clearinghouse for microfilm information; (9) microform standards for library materials; (10) microfilm cartridges, and (11) the importance of the survival of the ALA Library Technology Program and particularly *Library Technology Reports.*

This group is designed to provide an informal forum for information exchange by the RLMS membership and, as a result, no minutes were recorded and no action taken. The group urges greater participation of interested ALA members at the forthcoming Midwinter Meeting in Washington, D.C., and the Annual Conference in Las Vegas.

[*Robert C. Sullivan*]

SHOW-AND-TELL CLINIC

The Instruction in the Use of Libraries Committee meetings on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning featured a show-and-tell clinic on the use of media in library instruction. The program consisted of 45 simultaneous showings in a wide range of media, the majority of which were color slides automatically synchronized with a cassette tape. Filmstrips, a videotape, and a programmed course offered via computer were also displayed.

More than 1,200 persons attended the first showing on Wednesday, evidence of the popularity of the program and the interest of librarians in improving instruction in libraries. [*Edith Scott*]

RSD INTERLIBRARY LOAN COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Reference Services Division's Interlibrary Loan Committee, held Wednesday evening at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, was opened by Chairman Sarah K. Thomson, Librarian of Bergen Community College, Paramus, N.J. Robert W. Schaaf, Library of Congress, provided brief background information on the National Union Catalog reference service administered by the Library's Union Catalog and International Organizations Reference Section (UCIO). He distributed drafts of the revised instructions and a new form for submitting requests for location and bibliographic information by mail and TWX, and pointed out that the new procedures, which were designed to improve the quality and the promptness of the NUC reference service, had been sent to users for comment prior to regular distribution.

Mr. Schaaf then turned the meeting over to John W. Kimball, Jr., Assistant Head of UCIO, who compiled the draft document, *The National Union Catalog: Reference and Related Services.* Mr. Kimball reviewed the material, highlighting the principal points. Numerous questions and suggestions came from the floor. Those present were assured that these and any written comments would be taken into consideration.

Following the discussion, Charles G. LaHood, Chief of the Library's Photoduplication Service and Chairman of a working committee on microfilming standards for library card catalogs, presented a brief progress report. He noted that draft standards have been submitted to and commented upon by committee members. A revised draft will be developed on the basis of these comments, and is expected to be ready for presentation to the midwinter ALA conference to be held in Washington, D.C., in January 1973.

[*Robert W. Schaaf*]

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RULES FOR CATALOGING MACHINE-READABLE DATA FILES

The RTSD/CCS/DCC Subcommittee on Rules for Cataloging Machine-readable Data Files held three meetings in Chicago. The subcommittee members are Chairman, John D. Byrum, Catalogue Division, Princeton University Library; Lawrence W. S. Auld, Head, Technical Services, Oregon State University Library; Mrs. Elizabeth Herman, Catalog Department, University of California; William E. McGrath, Director of Libraries, University of Southwestern Louisiana; Mrs. Judith Rowe, Social Science User Services, Princeton University Computer Center; and Mrs. Henriette D. Avram, Chief, MARC Development Office, Library of Congress.

Among the principal items discussed during the meetings were (1) the requirements for a standard label in digital form as part of each machine-readable file (equivalent to a title page to be used as source data for cataloging); (2) the United Kingdom Library Association papers reflecting their work on cataloging code for nonprint media; (3) the composition of scope and content notes and collation, as part of the bibliographic description; (4) the requirement for a medium designation applied to the title of cataloged materials (machine-readable data files) in order to distinguish them from the same works in other media; and (5) the chairman's *Informational Report on Cataloging Data Files* which was scheduled to be delivered at the RTSD/CCS program meeting on Thursday.

Subcommittee members were given various assignments by the chairman to be completed and distributed to the full membership prior to the January 1973 midwinter meetings.

[*Mrs. Henriette D. Avram*]

ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARY AGENCIES

The membership meeting of the Association of State Library Agencies (ASLA) on Wednesday morning was called to order by President Ernest E. Doerschuk, Jr., State Librarian of Pennsylvania, who reviewed the Association's activities of the past year and other events of interest to State library agencies. Proposed changes in the by-laws, designed to enlarge the executive board and thus provide wider representation of the membership, were adopted unanimously.

Ray M. Fry of the U.S. Office of Education reported on developments in his agency which are of interest to State library agencies, particularly the funding of studies to review existing requirements under the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) and to examine alternative roles for the Federal Government with relation to public libraries. John Humphry of New York gave a synopsis of the programs on library networks sponsored by ASLA in association with ISAD and RTSD, and presented later the same day.

Alphonse F. Trezza, Director of the Illinois State Library, reported on his meeting with members of the Urban Library Trustees Council. After hearing the report, ASLA members voted to support passage of a new title to be added to the LSCA giving cities with populations of 100,000 or more one dollar per capita for urban public library service. The funds would be distributed through the State library agency, for administrative purposes, but would be earmarked for cities and would go to the agency responsible for providing library service in each eligible city.

The new officers of the association are President, James S. Hunt, Director of the Cincinnati Public Library; Vice President and President-elect, David R. Hoffman, State Librarian of Montana; and Member-at-large, Elliot L. Shelkrot, Division of Library Development and Services, Department of Education, Baltimore, Md. [*Nathan R. Einhorn*]

JUNIOR MEMBERS ROUND TABLE

The Junior Members Round Table held its meeting on Wednesday. Following a reading of the Dallas Membership Meeting minutes, the treasurer reported a balance on hand of $1,244.06.

During the meeting the following actions were taken: (1) amendments to the bylaws were passed which eliminated the use of wording regarded as discriminatory. Thus, "chairman" becomes "chairperson," and all masculine pronouns become plural, i.e. he and his to they and theirs. Another amendment opened the membership to individuals who have been personal members of ALA for 10 years or less, thus eliminating the age requirement; (2) a Shirley Olafson memorial project will provide funds and housing for people to attend a second ALA conference. Former Chairperson Shirley Olafson died in an automobile accident while in office; (3) the members voted to return 10 percent of their annual dues to ALA beginning in September to help pay for overhead expenses; and (4) after some discussion, the membership voted not to propose a name change for the Round Table.

The Child Care project, cosponsored with SRRT, which had its debut at the Chicago conference, was reported a success, even though some money would be lost on the project. Plans for continuing the service in Las Vegas were forwarded. Another successful full-time project, the issuance of *Cognotes*, a daily conference newsletter, will also be continued in Las Vegas. [*Nancy E. Gwinn*]

INTERDIVISIONAL COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

The Interdivisional Committee on Public Documents, which now has representation from the Association of State Library Agencies in addition to members selected by the Reference Services Division and the Resources and Technical Services Division, met Wednesday afternoon with Joyce Ball, University of Nevada, as Chairperson. Charles LaHood of the Library of Congress and James Adler of the Congressional Information Service reported that the proposed Government Printing Office micropublishing program is being held in abeyance, pending the appointment of a new Public Printer to succeed the late Adolphus Spence.

Bernard Fry, Dean of the Indiana University Library School, informed the committee that Indiana University's proposed study of government documents will be of more limited scope than originally planned and will cover Federal and State, but not local, government publications. The study has been approved by all ALA divisions concerned, but has not yet been funded.

The committee discussed publication of a directory of documents librarians, and voted to forward the information already assembled to the Government Documents Round Table (which plans to issue publications of interest to documents librarians) to complete and arrange for publication.

Two proposals by commercial companies to issue State documents in microfiche were presented to the

committee, which will observe with interest future developments in this field.

Daniel W. Lester of Mankato State College appeared before the committee to appeal to documents librarians for assistance in his project to edit the Superintendent of Documents' shelflist of U.S. Government serial publications, 1789-1971. Anyone wishing to work on this project should communicate directly with Mr. Lester. [*Nathan R. Einhorn*]

LIBRARY SERVICE TO THE BLIND

The Round Table on Library Services to the Blind conducted two meetings on reading aids and library services for the blind and partially sighted.

The program on Wednesday morning was conducted by staff members from Hadley School for the Blind, Winnetka, Ill. The theme was "Blind Persons in your Area—How They Read and What They Need." Michael Carberry, Director of Administration, opened the program by presenting background information about visually handicapped persons including number and distribution. He concluded that library service to the visually handicapped should be conducted at the local level on a par with service to the sighted. He urged librarians to be creative, and use, among other things, books, open reel and cassette tapes, and reference services.

Although only about 25 percent of the blind population can utilize braille comfortably, Karen Gearreald, Director of Education, demonstrated how some blind persons read by touch. Equipment discussed included the Perkins Brailler, the most compact method of writing braille by the blind; the IBM electric typewriter, used almost exclusively by sighted persons who do not read braille; and the Tellatouch, a machine utilized by the deaf-blind. Dr. Gearreald also showed examples of various kinds of information and reading materials available in braille, such as baseball schedules, cookbooks, and the Spanish edition of the *Bible*.

Jean Ridenour, Public Relations Director, emphasized that public libraries should be accessible to the blind and the blind should be encouraged to use local facilities. Librarians should refer, help, and educate. Useful additions to any public library might be an IBM electric typewriter to be used by volunteers transcribing materials into braille; an Edna-Lite which would enable some visually handicapped persons to read regular print materials; a collection of books in large print; commercially-produced recordings which would appeal to the blind community; and reference materials on handicaps which individuals might wish to research.

Margaret Butow, Reading Machines Specialist, and Harvey Lauer, Electronics Reading Specialist, demonstrated several devices which help the blind to read print. Included were the Visotoner and the Stereotoner, which "read" print by tone patterns, and the Optacon, a tactile reading aid which converts the print image into a form the blind can read. Although these devices are expensive and difficult to utilize, they serve as an indicator of what the future holds for the blind.

The program on Thursday, June 20, focused on the American Optometric Association and was sponsored jointly by the Round Table on Library Service to the Blind/LAD Buildings and Equipment Section/President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Robert S. Bray, Chief, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress and Chairman of the Library Committee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, began the meeting which was devoted to "Visual Aids for Visually Handicapped Persons." He stressed the need for cooperation between optometry and library science. Librarians need to become familiar with low vision aids and incorporate them into a large complex of library services. Librarians must work with and seek the advice of optometrists, locally and nationally, so that low vision equipment will be used correctly.

Charles Margach of Pacific University, representing the American Optometric Association, St. Louis, Mo., demonstrated a number of low vision aids currently available—aids suitable for loan and/or purchase by individuals and large, expensive aids to be used in one central location, such as a library, by many individuals.

Aids which can vastly increase individual reading ability and which may be purchased at a nominal cost include materials produced in large print; optical aids such as magnifiers which fasten on the reader's glasses, hand-held magnifying devices, and magnifiers built into stands; and nonoptical aids such as book supports, glare control devices, and page turners. More expensive items include the Edna-Lite and the Optiscope Enlarger.

Dr. Margach maintained that there are many factors that influence the success of low vision aids, such as posture, illumination, distance between lens and eye, and the distance between print and lens. The patron and the librarian must experiment with the reading aids to achieve the optimum reading capacity.

After the audience was given an opportunity to examine and ask questions about reading aids on

display, Dr. Herbert Solomon, a Chicago area optometrist, closed the program by reemphasizing the need for librarians and optometrists to work together to achieve low vision centers where patrons are free to browse, inspect, and borrow. [*Alfred D. Hagle*]

ALA PUBLISHING BOARD

The ALA Publishing Board, which serves as the arm of the Executive Board in establishing publishing policies and controlling the use of the ALA imprint, met in two sessions on Thursday, June 29. Everett T. Moore, Chairman of the Board, presided at the morning meeting.

The first item on the agenda was a progress report on the Core Collection for College Libraries project. The problem of greatest immediate concern is the increase in cost resulting from the decision to convert all entries to MARC format, which was made to provide greater flexibility in future use of the data bank. The Publishing Board recommended to the Executive Board that it seek approximately $47,000 in additional funds from the Council on Library Resources to complete the project as planned.

The participation of ALA in the American National Standard Identification Number for Serial Publications, Z39.9-1971, and the ANSI Z39.1 National Standard for Periodicals: Format and Arrangement projects was discussed and it was agreed that cooperation by ALA is desirable. All units of ALA will be asked to adhere to the ANSI identification number for serial publications standard. However, until sufficient detailed information becomes available, action on the format and arrangement standard will be postponed.

The remainder of the morning session was given over to a discussion of policies governing the publication of *American Libraries.* Mr. Moore reviewed the history of policy development from the establishment of the Board to the present, and expressed satisfaction with many improvements already made in the journal. This was followed by suggestions for further improvement and ways to make the publication as responsive to the needs of the membership as possible. It was agreed that an editorial board of *American Libraries,* appointed by the President of ALA and reporting to the Executive Board, was needed and the Publishing Board then voted to recommend the establishment of such a board.

The evening session was a joint meeting with the Editorial Committee. Warren B. Kuhn, Acting Chairman of the Committee, presided.

The first and principal order of business was to continue the refinement of *Publishing Policies for ALA,* a detailed policy statement being developed cooperatively by both bodies. One of the major goals is to define precisely the fields of responsibility and control assigned to the Editorial Committee, the Publishing Board, and the various units of the association. Agreement on a number of points was reached and a new draft will be prepared for the fall meeting.

The fiscal status of the fifth edition of the *Biographical Directory of Librarians* was reviewed and the advisability of proceeding with a sixth edition discussed. The final decision will await availability of additional cost data.

The Board also agreed to liberalize its Rights and Permissions Policy to permit wider photocopying of journal articles subject to ALA copyright for the purpose of scientific and educational advancement.

[*Arthur Yabroff*]

FEDERAL LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

The Federal Librarians Round Table met on Thursday morning to complete organizational plans. Robert Severance, Air University Library, presided at the meeting which approved bylaws, set a membership fee of $2 per year, and elected a slate of officers for 1972-1973.

Stanley J. Bougas, Commerce Department Library, will serve as President. John Finzi, Library of Congress, was selected as Vice President, and Michael Costello, Picatinny Arsenal, accepted election as Secretary/Treasurer. Mr. Bougas called for librarians currently members of ALA to solicit new members from those Federal librarians and information scientists not currently affiliated with professional associations. He cited the need for coordinated action.

Frank Schick, U.S. Office of Education, next described his agency library survey program and discussed in detail the current Federal Library Survey being administered by the Federal Library Committee.

[*Frank Kurt Cylke*]

JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NON-BOOK MATERIALS

Several members of the Joint Advisory Committee on *Non-Book Materials, the Organization of Integrated Collections,* met informally during a two-hour lunch hour on June 29 to consider various problems presented by the authors of the Canadian manual. Margaret Chisholm, Chairman, presided.

After considering the possible extension of the International Standards for Bibliographic Description to non-book materials, the group examined the pro-

visional text of the rules for cataloging machine-readable data files which will be incorporated in the manual until the ALA Subcommittee on Rules for Cataloging Machine-Readable Data Files has completed its work and more permanent rules can be drafted and approved. Sample cards to be used as examples within the text of the manual were then distributed, as was a new draft covering the rules for cataloging audiorecords. This draft, which contains alternative rules for main entry under performer, along with the latest list of media designators and their definitions, will be mailed for comment to all members of the committee. The authors reported that the entire manuscript will be submitted to the Joint Advisory Committee for comment about August 1, with publication scheduled for September.

[*Katharine Clugston*]

LIBRARY EDUCATION DIVISION
TEACHERS SECTION

"Instructional Technology: State of the Art" was the topic of discussion at a Teachers Section luncheon on June 29. The two speakers were Stephen J. Knezevich, Professor of Educational Administration at the University of Wisconsin, and Philip Lewis, President of Instructional Dynamics, Inc., Chicago.

Mr. Knezevich gave a brief history of intellectual technology in which he included Dewey's Decimal Classification as a technological breakthrough, which, as he defined it, is any effort, with or without machines, to manipulate the environment in order to bring about change. He did not foresee the death of the book because it is a "convenient package" for many purposes. As for the present status of technology in education, the impact is quite small when compared with the magnitude of the educational system. Mr. Knezevich warned against the danger of technological pollution in education and urged librarians to be more realistic, that is, skeptical, in appraising technological innovations in education today. Much expensive and sophisticated hardware is underutilized because the software has not kept pace with the hardware. The stage at present might therefore be compared to a period of capital formation and Mr. Knezevich urged librarian-educators to "get with it."

Mr. Lewis also pressed for the development and validation of more programs. At present, he sees videotape as the most promising medium for the immediate future. In Mr. Lewis' view, educational technology should be a total plan for learning with emphasis on self-directed, individual instruction.

[*Edith Scott*]

ACRL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

One of the important actions of the Board of Directors of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) at its meeting on Thursday afternoon changed the status of the seven subject specialist groups within ACRL from subsections to full sections. These groups are now the Anthropology Section, the Agricultural and Biological Sciences Section, the Art Section, the Asian and African Section, the Education and Behavioral Sciences Section, the Law and Political Science Section and the Slavic and East European Section. The chairmen and chairmen-elect of these Sections will now join their counterparts representing the University Libraries Section, the College Libraries Section, the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section, and the Junior College Libraries Section on the ACRL Board of Directors. The Subject Specialist Section, which had been the section-level representative of all the subject specialist groups, was dissolved. Since this action was procedural rather than substantive, it took effect immediately after the Board meeting.

By a parallel administrative action, the Asian and North African Section renamed itself the Asian and African Section during its meeting on June 26. This change reflects a decision to welcome into the section librarians who are African specialists.

These actions conform to the general theme of "democratizing" ALA by drawing more "working librarians" into policy-making roles. [*Louis A. Jacob*]

RTSD REPRODUCTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS SECTION

Group I of the Resources and Technical Services Division held a program meeting on Thursday evening at the Palmer House Hotel to discuss the topic "Copyright and Fair Use Practices." The panel, consisting of William D. North, ALA Counsel, and Charles Lieb, Counsel for the Association of American Publishers, was moderated by Edmon Low of the University of Michigan Library School, Chairman of the Copyright Subcommittee of the ALA Legislation Committee. After a few comments on the activity of the Section during the past year Howard Cordell, Chairman of RLMS, introduced Mr. Low, who in turn, introduced Mr. Lieb as the first speaker.

Mr. Lieb emphasized that, rather than presenting a position paper, he hoped to identify and clarify some problems that may have caused confusion regarding the status of the revision of the copyright law, and to offer his personal suggestions for at least partial solutions for some of the major problems that presently

exist for both libraries and copyright proprietors. Mr. Lieb stressed the progress, in the form of greater protection for librarians, that he felt is represented by the portions of the revision bill, particularly Section 108 dealing with the photocopying of library materials, that "fair use" applies to the patron as well as the librarian, and particularly that librarians would be exempt from liability for any copyright infringement that might result from the unsupervised use by the public of photocopying machines in libraries. Mr. Lieb was optimistic that guidelines or a "Second Gentleman's Agreement" could be developed, at least in certain areas such as photocopying journal articles and classroom use of photocopied material, that would represent significant progress toward solving a large segment of the problems presently confronting libraries. Mr. Lieb hoped that a practical agreement, expressed in quantitative terms, could be reached between librarians, publishers, and other interested parties for the further interpretation of "fair use" under the proposd new law. A practical and rapid system for obtaining any permission needed and for collecting any fees necessary is essential for the benefit of all parties. The development of such a system requires continued analysis and discussions with the best of intentions and good faith by representatives of all parties concerned.

Mr. Lieb urged that negotiations continue to attempt to work out an interim solution, or at least an outline for an experimental agreement on the interpretation of "fair use" in photocopying material; he proposed that such an experimental agreement be put into operation on a trial basis for a limited or fixed time, without prejudice to either users or copyright proprietors.

Mr. Low then introduced Mr. North, who also emphasized the need for continued cooperative effort to isolate areas of agreement, and the importance and intention of ALA to consider pending legislation separately from the case of Williams & Wilkins Co. vs. United States, which is based on the present 1909 law. Mr. North also stressed the necessity for the recognition in any negotiations of the basic principles that access to all information must be guaranteed in any new copyright law, that any royalty due must be reasonable, and that a library cannot deny a user a right that he has by law.

Mr. Low then entertained questions from the floor. Significant points clarified by the panel were, first, that when the copyright revision bill is reintroduced in the 93rd Congress by Senator McClellan, copies of the bill will be available from individual Senators, the Senate Documents Room, or by purchase form GPO. There probably will be an opportunity for consideration of proposed further revisions of the bill in the Senate before it is referred to the House, where extensive hearings and debate are anticiapted.

Second, the distinction was recognized between traditional photocopying of a single work for inter-library loan, which is generally considered to constitute "fair use" with no infringement involved, and the purchase of a work for introduction into a system or network, where multiple copies would be photocopied, which probably would constitute infringement. In response to a question, Mr. Lieb stressed that no intention exists on the part of publishers to charge a fee for the traditional inter-library loan of works where no photocopying is involved.

Third, journal articles that are copyrighted are generally agreed to be included in the definition of "works" under the present form of the proposed revision, and if determined to be out of print and not available from an authorized reprinter or micropublisher, may be photocopied as "fair use" without fear of infringement.

A fourth point was the agreement that "fair use" to be enforceable must be reasonable and libraries do need a degree of certainty in how to administer photocopying services.

Fifth, Mr. Lieb felt that the proposed new copyright term of the life of the author plus 50 years is not unreasonable, especially since it matches the term agreed upon at the Berne Copyright Convention.

Last, Mr. Lieb clarified that since journal articles of a scientific or technical nature are generally agreed to be the ones most frequently photocopied, this is one area where guidelines are most needed and where most negotiations have been concentrated to date. Whereas any agreement regarding "fair use" would not be incorporated in the revision bill and would not be legally enforceable, courts would be likely to take cognizance of any agreement developed. Publishers are not anxious to sue libraries since they represent some of their best customers. No publisher can guarantee a journal or book will remain in print for a specified period, but it should be possible to work out some mutually advantageous arrangement for an agency or system to solve related problems. It was agreed that machine stored or transmitted text was not dealt with in tonight's discussion. Under the present form of the proposed copyright law revison, a commission is to be appointed to study this in depth and to report within three years.

It was an evening of emphasis on "reasoning to-

gether." The tone was markedly conciliatory and hopeful that progress in negotiations between librarians and publishers will contine and that relief is in sight. [*Robert C. Sullivan*]